cruise with keen interest are agreed on one point-that the annihilation of the ships was not accomplished by gun fire alone. They express the emphatic opinion that in many of the ships the valves were opened and the crew took to the boats, thus throwing themselves on the mercy of their enemy. One rear admiral said he believed the Russians had been caught in a fog, and confusion con founded was the result. That, with mines and the fire of the Japanese guns, all served to bring about the great victory. Nothing has yet reached the Navy Department from

any of its attaches about the battle. Disappointed at Russia's Showing.

Although army and navy officers are of ficially silent on the subject, it is apparent that there is great disappointment in both military branches, and particularly among naval officers, at the exceedingly poor showing made by the Russian Baltic fleet in its first meeting with Togo's squadron. No secret is made of the fact that most of the naval officers were inclined to think that the Japanese would avoid a hostile meeting if it could be avoided, and that if they were forced into a fight that Ro-jestvensky would be the victor. This opinion was based on the belief that the Russian fleet was the stronger and that its officers had reason to feel confident of their ability to whip the Japanese ships whereever they met them, under any circum-stances, otherwise they would never would have plunged boldly into Japanese waters. That this confidence was misplaced and that the Russians were outmaneuvered and outfought at every point is now clearly evi-dent from the best information at hand, despite the fact that it comes from Japanese sources. But, as one naval officer expressed it, no one, not even the Japanese themlives, expected such a complete and overwhelming victory for the mikado's navy, and the only explanation given of the one sided battle is that the Russians were com-pletely panic-stricken at the first attack and did not fight at all. If it is true that the Japanese warships were uninjured it would appear that most of the Russians must have struck their flags without offering substantial resistance, and that the part of the engagement surrendered almost without a struggle. In that event, to quote a naval officer, "It should not be dignified by the name of a battle, as one side simply stood supine and allowed itself to be slaughtered like a lot of sheep."

Conflicting Views as to the Effect. Officials hold conflicting views as to the effect of this latest great victory of the Japanese forces. Some incline to think that Russia may now be willing to open negotiations for peace or listen to overtures to that end from a friendly neutral power like the United States, but the majority take a contrary view. The latter hold that the resources of Russia are practically unlimited and that she will continue the war in the hope of achieving a signal victory with her army, now that her navy is practically destroyed. In the oft-re-peated words of a well-known Russian "a temporary defeat of the czar's forces makes it necessary that the war shall be fought to

BATTLE FORMATION SHOWN. Delayed Dispatches Made Public by the Navy Department.

The Navy Department today made public the following belated dispatches from the seat of war:

"The Russian fleet was sighted 6 a.m. between Goto Island and Quelpart Island, Korea: double column, Jemchug leading the way: Borodino, Orel, Kniaz Suvarov, Alexander III. Osliabia, Sessoi Veliky, Navarin, Nicolai I, starboard; Nakhimoff, Donskot, Monomach, Oushakoff, Seniavine, Apraksin and other cruisers, port. A naval engagement has taken place (result not known) in the neighborhood of Tsushima Island. There are rumors the Japanese fleet has gained a victory."

Received May 8, 1905, 4:10 p.m.: "It is reported, but needs confirmation, that the Borodino, Orel or the Ural, also the Kamschatka and four other vessels of the Russian fleet, have been sunk and the has surrendered, the Nakhlmoff has been blown up, the Demtri Donskoi or the Mon-omach has been captured; the battle still ies; have not yet received official re-

Flagship Sunk.

Special Cablegram to The Star. LONDON, May 29 .- A dispatch to the Central News says that Admiral Rojestvensky's flagship, the Kniaz Suvaroff, and the battleship Ossliabya were sunk. But other reports say that they were the only battleships that were not lost by the Russians. Admiral Rojestvensky was wounded.

Vice Admiral Captured.

Special Cablegram to The Star. TOKYO, May 29.-Vice Admiral Nebogatoff and 3,000 men were captured in the battle of Tsushima. Admiral Rojestvensky seems to have escaped so far, but the pursuit of the Russian ships continues.

NO ACTION LIKELY

STRIKE SETTLEMENT STILL FAR AWAY.

CHICAGO, May 29.-With C. P. Shea still in control of the teamsters' strike, two legal probes into strike secrets instituted and the lumbermen's association continuing its plans to effect every soft-pine lumber yard in the organization, the industrial war upon its fiftythird day displayed slight chances of decisive action for a spedy settlement. Special Dispatch to The Star.

CHICAGO, May 29.-Three big lumber concerns shut down their business today, declaring they would not attempt to send out non-union teams with the present police protection. Other firms are expected to follow their example. Officials of the companies said that if the authorities could favored her during the last four or five not afford adequate guards the yards would remain closed indefinitely. The three con-

cerns to take this action were: Bader, Peterson & Co., Bader, Ross & Co. and the Adam Schillo Lumber Com-

These concerns employ a large number of teamsters, besides many other employes in the yards, all of whom will be thrown out of work.

The hard-wood lumber companies began deliveries today with non-union drivers furnished by the Employers' Teaming Company. The box manufacturers say that they will not become involved in the strike if they can help it. Henry Stevens, secretary of the Box Manufacturers Association, said:
"Only 4 per cent of our business is with the boycotted firms; we do not propose to sacrifice the other 96 per cent."

TRANSFERS ONCE MORE

HEARING ON MOTION POSTPONED -ATTORNEYS' STATEMENT.

The hearing on the application of Wil-Ham G. Henderson and others for leave to file an intervening petition to have the court modify its order concerning the acceptance of transfers by the City and Suburban Railway Company on and after June 1 next went over until Wednesday morning. Counsel for the minority stockholders notified Justice Anderson that they had. not received the clear two days' notice allowed by the law, and objected to the consideration of the motion for leave to inter-

When Attorney J. Altheus Johnson, representing the petitioners, suggested to the court a suspension of the order of court in reference to the transfers until a later date. so that due notice could be given counsel and a hearing had, the minority stockhold-ers' attorneys consented that the application be heard at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. receiver, stated that the receiver was "not out of sympathy" with the application, but suggested that no temporary suspension of order be granted.

for comparison was brought in by E. C. Benedict's steam yacht Oneida on the day after the start. The Oneida followed the leaders for eighteen hours, and when she kiel regatta. Attorney J. J. Darlington, representing the

AMERICAN BOAT LEADS

In Sight of the Lizard, With No Rivals.

FINISH SHORTLY

UNEXPECTED RECORD IN RACE ACROSS SEA.

How the Boats Started and Continued on Their Three-Thousand-Mile Course.

Special Cablegram to The Star.

THE LIZARD, May 29 .- At 5 o'clock this afternoon the Atlantic was plainly visible from here and was thirteen miles from the finish. A westerly wind prevailed, but its velocity was about four knots an hour. This, with a strong ebb tide, retarded the speed of the victorious yacht.

The Atlantic is expected to finish by 7 o'clock. She presented a beautiful sight from here. All her lower and upper sails were set. The American flag is flying at her mast and the yacht burgee from her

Lord Lonsdale of the cup committee, on poard the steam yacht Norseman, left the station to meet the Atlantic. The German gunboat Pefil also steamed out to meet the American yacht and to megaphone congratulations to Capt. Barr and his lucky boat.

Remarkable Average Speed. The Atlantic has covered the distance

from Sandy Hook lightship to the Lizard lightship, approximately 3,000 miles, at the emarkable average speed of 10.3 knots an hour, .64 knot an hour better than the record made by the Endymion in 1900.

The Atlantic, in winning the great race, has fulfilled the expectations of thousands of her admirers who had picked her to win long before the race started. She had been the prime favorite even over the Endymion, the record holder the Hamburg, one of Watson's fastest boats; the fleet yawl Allsa and the powerful ship-rigged yacht Val-

The Atlantic, when last reported, on May 24 at 8:25 p.m. (New York time), was in latitude 41.49, longitude 45, 1,305 miles from New York. The Hamburg was at that time, according to calculations from reports re-ceived from passing steamships, forty or fifty miles in the lead. She was closely pressed by the Alisa and the Endymion, the At antic being accordingly in fourth place, followed by the Fleur de Lys, Valhalla and Sunbeam in the order named. The Apache and the Utowana were trailing far behind, while the whereabouts of the Thistle and the Hildegarde were unknown. They had probably taken the northern or great circle route. They have not since been reported.

It is evident that from May 24 the Atlantic got strong winds from the south She had at that time, when she was less than half way over, averaged scarcely eight knots an hour, and she must have bowled along for the rest of the distance at fine speed to bring her average up to ten. Second place, it is believed, now is be tween the Hamburg. Allse and the Endymion, with the chances favoring the Ham-When the full story of the race is told the yachting experts of the New York

Captain Barr executed somewhere during the last week a great nautical coup d'etat.

Yacht Club and about the maritime ex-change declare that it will be found that

The Winning Boat. The Atlantic is a three-masted schooner owned by Wilson Marshall and skippered by Capt. Charlie Barr, who was confiden of winning the trans-Atlantic race for the \$5,000 gold cup offered by the German emperor. The Atlantic has also broken all records previously made by sailing vessels, including that made by her competitor, the Endymion in 1900, of thirteen days, twenty hours and thirty-six minutes to the Needles on the Isle of Wight, the best record ever

made before. A cable came today from the Scilly Isles, which are seventy miles west of the finish line at Lizard Head, that at 9:57 a.m. today (Greenwich time) or about 5:50 a.m. New York time, the Atlantic was sighted under sail and bearing nearly due east at great speed. She was about ten miles off shore to the southwest. She had then been out from Sandy Hook lightship 11 days, 16 hours, 42 minutes. Giving her but an average of eight knots an hour for the remaining distance, and she ought to cross the finish line at about 2 o'clock this afternoon

mately out from Sandy Hook. Although the Endymion's record was taken at the Needles, some 160 miles further east, it is apparent that should the Atlantic continue to that point she would even then have broken the Endymion's rec-

(New York time), 12 days, 2 hours approxi-

ord by many hours.

The record made by the Atlantic come s a great surprise to the experts who have followed the yachts across the ocean from reports of passing steamships, and com-pletely upsets all calculations. When last from the German yacht Hamburg upposed to be in the lead, the Endywas supposed to be in the nion second and the yawl Ailsa third. This was on Wednesday last, May 24. Since then no steamships have reported passing

any of the yachts. It is evident that the old veteran sea dog. Capt. Barr, the winner of so many cup de-fender races, and who has now won for himself an undying reputation as the most skillful skipper that ever sailed the main finding himself some murky morning trailing along behind several of his competitors, set his sharp nautical wits to work and acomplished a nautical miracle. At any rate, by some hook or crook he sneaked by the Hamburg, the Ailsa and the Endymion, crowded on every inch of the Atlantic's 22,000 square feet of canvas and drove. drove, reeling off the knots at wonderful

Very strong fair southwest winds have days of the voyage.

Capt. Barr's Career.

NEW YORK, May 29.-Captain Charles Barr, the skipper of the victorious American-built yacht Atlantic, was born at Gourock, Scotland, on July 11, 1864, and spent his boyhood on the rocky coast of the sea, where he learned, naturally enough, the rudiments of seamanship.

There came out a story in one of the London yachting journals a little before the international races in 1901, in which it was prophesied that should the British cham-pion sail down to defeat again, some consolation would be found in the fact that the successful defender would have been sailed by "one who was raised" by our-selves—the bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. This was Charles Barr, the vic-torious skipper of the Columbia, who two was destined to beat his old command with the new national yacht Re-

Since the early '90s Barr has been a full fledged citizen of the United States, and it is as an American that he wishes to be considered, and it is for America that he has won his great victories and this last

greatest triumph. Began May 17.

The transatiantic yacht race for the cup offered by the German emperor, which finishes at the Lizard, was begun off Sandy Hook lightship at noon on Wednesday, May 17, in a thick fog. Eleven yachts started, including eight American boats, two English and one German. They crossed the ine in approximately the following order, there being some differences of opinion, be-cause several of the yachts were very close together: The Alisa, Hildegarde, Atlantic, Endymion, Hamburg (German), Thistle, Fleur de Lys, Sunbeam (English), Apache, Utowana and Valhalla (English).

From time to time this or that yacht was reported as having seen seen by incoming ocean liners, but necessarily, owing to the widely different courses taken by the yachts, the reports were of no true value in determining which boat was actually in the lead. But any news of the racers was eagerly received and gave ample opportunity for the wiseacres to air their knowledge of things nautical.

The only report offering any reliable basis for comparison was brought in by E. C.

lost them in the fog on Thursday morning the Hamburg and the Atlantic were ahead. The Ailsa dropped far behind, and so had apparently the Hildegarde and the Endymion, which were among the first over the starting line.

The Atlantic, on Saturday, May 20, was sighted by several liners, and again on Sunday, but she had parted company with the Hamburg. Whether the Hamburg was at that time ahead or behind her Americal rival one could only conjecture. The American boat was then 720 miles east of Sandy Hook, in latitude 40° 53' and longitude 58° and making about 8.8 knots an hour, con siderably less than the Endymion's record average speed of 9.66 knots an hour.

On the same day, seven hours earlier, Commodore Tod's two-masted topsail scheoner Thistle was sighted in latitude 42 degrees 17 minutes and longitude 64 degrees west, about 500 miles east of the Hook, but had made nearly fifty miles or more of northing. It appeared at the time that she was considerably behind the At-lantic, but that she hoped to gain in the long run by taking the short great circle reute. She was making then but five and a half knots. The Atlantic appeared to be in the intermediary, or ocean steamship lane. On Monday, May 22, the Sunbeam was sighted by the Kronprinz Wilhelm 817 miles east of Sandy Hook in latitude 40.39, longitude 55.55. Mathematicians figured that at that time the Atlantic must have been over a hundred miles ahead and the Thistle about even with her, but considerably to

Sighted the Endymion.

On the day following the star schooner bound for Boston sighted the Endymion, the Hildegarde and probably the Valhalla, all in the neighborhood of 70 degrees longitude and 40 degrees latitude, or about due south of Nantucket and due east of Sandy Hook. It was conjectured then that the Hamburg and Atlantic were both in the lead of these three racers.

The Apache was first reported by the Prinzess Alice as having been seen sixty miles out of Nantucket lightship at 10 p.m. on Friday. Her time then had been very The relative positions of the boats during

the race, the courses taken and the distance gained and lost, the one over the other,

cannot be determined until the respective logs of the eleven yachts hav been assembled and comparisons made.

The race started on this side most inauspiclously. On the original day set for the start, May 16, one of the thickest fogs settled on the coast that has been seen this year. It rolled in about Sandy Hook early in the morning and hung heavily, the entire day. The yachts, anchored in the Horseshoe awaiting the start, were comple isolated from each other, so densely did the mist envelop them. The start was set for 2:15 o'clock, but after waiting patiently until 3 o'clock for the weather to clear,

committee was obliged to postpone the start until noon the next day. Wednesday dawned with the atmosphere still heavy, but the committee decided that the race should begin. The yachts were towed out to the lightship in the morning, and, with none of the flourish and parade which would have characterized the event had the day been fair, went quietly over the line at 12:15 o'clock. The gloomy, threatening weather had kept away thousands of enthusiastic excursionists on passenger steamers, private yachts and other craft which were prepared to make the starting day a gala

The great race was begun in a light northeast breeze, requiring a dead beat to windward at the very outset. The Easting remained in the wind for more than twenty-four hours, and it was during this time that the Atlantic, Hamburg, Ailsa and other yachts speedy when close hauled probably gained much over the Apache and Valhalla, the square-rigged boats, and over the Thistle, Utowana and Hildegarde, which like leading winds.
But on Friday, May 19, and on Saturday, May 20, the boats seen by ocean liners were reported as running free under fresh west northwest winds, which doubt-less gave the square riggers their first lease of life since the start and a chance

to crawl up on the leaders.

Probable Winners. Immediately before the send-off the Atlantic. Hamburg and Endymion were favored as probable winners. The Valhalla words in explanation of the fact that the was regarded by many as a sure victor, provided she got fair winds throughout 29th of May instead of on Decoration day. the whole voyage. The Valhalla has a Those, he said, who knew the amount of record of fifteen knots an hour under a work the ladies of the circle performed on strong, fair, whole-sail breeze.

The Atlantic was commended because of her fast record as a race winner and particularly because her master was the

ticularly because her master was the veteran Captain Barr of cup defender fame. It was thought by many that his skill and experience, combined with the Atlantic's the orator of the day. experience, combined with the Atlantic's reputed power in all kinds of weather, was an assurance of victory.

The Hamburg won favor because she was

known to be one of the best of Watson's models, good on reaching both in light and heavy weather, and especially fast in a light leading wind. The manner in which she beat away from the start into the mild eye of the light northeaster gave great hopes of her suporters.

The Endymion was regarded as a likely

candidate for the kalser's cup because she held the transatlantic sailing record of 13 days 20 hours 36 minutes from Sandy Hook to the Needles, on the Isle of Wight. "Power reveals itself in work done." was the slogan of her supporters, and they were confident that if the Endymion could re peat the performance no other boat would be able to do any better, considering the fact that the Endymion was the first boat to break the record made by the Henrietta

In 1866. The Aisla, the only yawl in the race, was thought by many to have a fine chance, also because of her reputed ability as a close pointer. She was also regarded as a very fast boat in a light wind, whether running free or close hauled. The Alsia did not like up to her reputation, however. did not live up to her reputation, however, during the first twenty-four hours of the race. Although she out-pointed the At-lantic and the Hamburg to some degree, she could not foot as fast in the light northeast wind and was left a compara-tively long distance behind in the run from

Sandy Hook to Nantucket. The little two-masted schooner Fleu de Lys was thought to have no chance at all except by the Gloucester fisherman, who had implicit faith in their fellow townsmen, Capt. Bohlin, who was engaged by Dr. Lewis Stimson to sail the boat in the race. The Gloucester men believed that in some way or other Capt. Bohlin would sneak the little craft across by a quick mysterious passage of the Atlantic which only Capt. Tom was supposed to know. They thought that his clever seamanship would more than make up for the Fleur de Lys' lack

of speed.

The Apache was not a general favorite either, although there was some, including Lord Brassey of the Sunbeam, who thought that her seaworthy qualities and her sail power would tell in the The Sunbeam herself was only a complimentary starter according to the conference. mentary starter, according to the confese sion of her owner, and was not expected to make a very strong bid for the cup.
The Hildegarde of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia was called a "dark horse" in the ante-start estimate. She was looked upon as out of it at first, but as May 16 drew near she picked up in favor

by her friends during the first twenty-four Only a Fighting Chance.

and was termed "underrated," but, like the

Alisa, she did not evince the speed expected

Commodore Robert E. Tod's Thistle, a wo-masted schooner, was thought to have only a fighting chance. It became evident from early reports received from passing steamships that she was being left far behind by the Atlantic and the Hamburg. Judging from the course she was sailing when seen on Saturday, May 26, Commodore Tod intended to take the great circle route, which is known as the short cut, although dangerous on account of icebergs

and generally prevailing fog.

The presentation of prizes, the gold cup for the winner and less valuable prizes for the second, third and fourth yachts, will the second, third and fourth yachts, will be made by Emperor William in person to the respective owners at the beginning of the Kiel regatta, which opens late in June. The race just completed is unique in yachting annals, not only for its long distance, but for its lack of handicapping conditions. The only essential requirement made was that the yachts should be of not less than eighty tons burden. Any kind of rig was accepted, and as a result nearly every type of sailing vessel, from a full-rigged ship to a yawl, was entered. Time was taken from the starting gun. which was taken from the starting gun. which boomed out at Sandy Hook at 12:15 o'clock on May 17, and there was no time allowance. All the auxiliary boats were obliged to remove their propellers before starting.

can race. Five of the competing yachts, namely, the Atlantic, Endymion, Ailsa, Hildegarde

Their Statues in the Capitol Decorated.

INTERESTING EXERCISE

LADIES OF U. S. GRANT CIRCLE IN CHARGE.

Gen. B. F. Hawkes Master of Ceremonies-Eloquent Address of Colonel Rogers.

In a famous hall of the United States Capitol building, devoted to the perpetuation of the memories of great men, the marble statues of President Abraham Lincoln and Gen. U. S. Grant, were flag decked and flower strewn this morning by the hands of loyal American women and distinguished veterans of the civil war paid tributes of eloquence to the two great men who piloted the storm-tossed ship of government through the rocks and shoals and shallows of the struggle be twen the states. For years it has been the annual custom of Ulysses Grant Circle, Ladies of the G. A. R., to hold such exercises in statuary hall May 29, before the statue of the silent general. But this year for the first time, through the efforts of those Union veterans who are now members of the force of Capitol police, the statue of Lincoln, almost opposite that of his chief military subordinate during the civil war, was also decorated and honored with appropriate exercises. And the police veterans also saw that the famous bronze bust of Washington, presented to this country by the French government and unveiled in statuary hall last winter, was likewise draped with flags and strewn

Simple and Impressive.

The exercises in front of the Grant statue began at 10:30 o'clock, and although simple, were impressive in the extreme. Col, B. F. Hawkes, a boyhood friend of Gen. Grant, acter as master of ceremonies, and a guard of honor from the minute men a guard of honor from the minute men of the District, consisting of Majors Herbert W. Meirs and Charles S. Wheeler and Lieut. W. H. Montrose, was in attendance. After the members of the Grant Circle had filed into the hall and the flag had been borne past the statue, the exercises began with the sounding of reveile by Bugler Heeler. Mrs. Della Fuller Wright, president of the circle, called the assemblage dent of the circle, called the assemblage to order and said:

"Sisters, comrades and friends, we have met here today in this historic hall in the capital of the United States to pay our recapital of the United States to pay our respects to the memory of the greatest generals we had during the war of the rebellion. Thirteen years ago this circle of Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized and named in honor of Gen. U. S. Grant. We are proud of our circle and of its name. It has been our custom to meet here at the foot of this beautiful statue on the 29th day of May each year to place a wreath of fowers to each year to place a wreath of flowers in remembrance and to have devotional exercises. I now place this wreath as a symbol of love, in the name of U. S. Grant Circle, Ladies of the G. A. R."

Program of Ceremonies

Rev. Dr. Couden, the blind chaplain of the House of Representatives, then offered an eloquent prayer, and the master of ceremonies, Col. B. F. Hawkes, spoke a few the latter day would understand that the customary Grant memorial services must be held twenty-four hours earlier.

Colonel Rogers' Oration. Col. Rogers said, in part: "We are here today on a high and holy mission and we stand on a holy and consecrated spot, consecrated by the saddest scenes and memories and glorified by some

of the most impressive events illustrating the history and progress of a mighty re public. It is with reverent mien and throbbing heart I stand before you at this time in the nation's holy of holies, to fulfill the part with which you have honored me on this impressive occasion.

"Sisters, it is a beautiful custom, this of yours, to annually gather, without pomp or parade, bugle or drum beat, and quietly the bright flowers of springtime around the statue of the illustrious hero whose name you so proudly bear and whose wife was so long an honored member of your circle. The world knows Gen. U. S. your circle. The world knows Gen. U. S. Grant and his history. He belongs to the ages. Historian and scholar, sculpton, artist and poet have view with each other in portraying his features, recording his deeds or singing his praises. How idle, then, how presumptious, for me to hope to add a single line or advance a single new thought on subject which has taxed the best efforts of genius and engaged the critical study of the learned and the wise throughout the world. Yet it would be a sluggish mind and clumsy lips indeed which did not respond in some degree to the impressive in-fluences of the surroundings and proceedings on an occasion like this. Under this majestic dome itself, one of the fairest visions of beauty created by the hand of man have reposed in solemn state the ashes of our martyred Presidents. Sad it is to reflect that more than once has this vast chamber been decked with all its sable trap-

A few years ago I happened to be in a mixed company of confederate and Union veterans. A lively but good-natured discussion sprang up as to the relative merits of the leading officers on either side. As to the ablest general on the Union side there was a wide divergence of opinion. But the present chief justice of the court of appeals of Virginia, James Keith, ably summarized the situation in the wartime when he said that General Grant never knew when he was whipped, and that he never let up, night or day, until we knew the jig was up. Does not this episode convey a fairly clear idea of the causes of General Grant's suc cess—dogged perseverance, unrelenting en-ergy, unbounded confidence in self and a coolness and courage which nothing could shake, not even the shadow of defeat.

Then and Now.

As we stand here today the wide world is echoing the sounds of deadly strife and heroic achievements. So forty years ago the world was listening to the roar of the guns of Grant and Sherman. The world thought little then and cared less for the future of our half-despised nation. Today the world waits upon the nod and beck of this. the acknowledged and enlightened leader of the world's powers, whose benign influence, making for liberty, happiness and peace, is felt to the remotest parts of the globe. This hero of ours, whose name we so greatly reverence with that of the immortal Lincoln and their faithful associates and generals and gallant armies, made all these things possible. Standing, then, in this illustrious presence, we here dedicate the few fast-fleeting years of life yet remaining to us to an increased and intense measure of activities. patriotism, a deeper devotion to the glo-rious country which they and their de-voted followers have as never before made honored, respected, feared throughout the At the conclusion of Colonel Rogers' ad-

at the conclusion of colone Actions and the Star-Spangled Banner," and there were short but eloquent addresses by Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey and Past Department Comnander Bingham. The assemblage then

belongs the credit for the Lincoln ceremo-nies and for the decoration of the Wash-ington bust as well. Captain McGrew has seen the ladies of the G. A. R. Grant Circle meet each year on May 29 to pay tribute to the memory of General Grant, and he thought it would only be fitting and appro-priate to have the great President remembered on that day as well.

McCAULLY LOSES CASE

U. S. SUPREME COURT DENIES WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Man Accused of "Jury Fixing" in Gassenbeimer Case Must Go to Jail.

In the case of Benjamin F. McCaully, convicted in January last of contempt of court for an alleged attempt to influence a juror in the Gassenheimer case, Mr. Woodard of Birney & Woodard today made a motion before the United States Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus but after a brief conference the court denied it.

McCaully, who has been out on ball, was today surrendered by his surety and committed to jail to serve the sentence of six months' imprisonment imposed upon him

by the court. Upon his conviction McCaully took ar appeal to the District Court of Appeals, nd also sued out a writ of habeas corpus before Chief Justice Clabaugh of the District Supreme Court, and on his release gave bail pending a hearing. The Court of Appeals affirmed the decision of the Criminal Court, and later Attorneys Birney and Woodard and George E. Tralles, representing McCaully, sought to have the Supreme Court of the United States re-view the Court of Appeais' decision by

writ of certiorari. Two weeks ago the United States Su-preme Court denied the application for the writ of certiorari, and last week the Dis-trict Court of Appeals issued its mandate-upon which today's order of commitment was based. As the habeas corpus proceedings were pending it was necessary for Mr. McCaully to first appear before Chief Justice Clabaugh and consent to a dismissal of the writ. He was then taken into Criminal Court No. 1, where on motion of Assistant United States Attorney Easby-Smith, the order of commitment was

CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

New Officials to Have the Treasury and Navy Portfolios.

Gossip of a desultory character in conection with approaching cabinet changes s heard in political circles. Only two apparent facts are noted in the cabinet situation-namely, that Secretary Morton of the Navy Department will retire July 1, and Secretary Shaw of the Treasury Department will abdicate next February. There have been rumors for months that Secretary Hitchcock of the Interior Department would resign, but thus far these rumors have lacked the essential backing of Mr. Hitchcock's concurrence.

Secretary Morton's place will be the firs to be filled. For a while there was talk that Secretary Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor, would be transferred to the Navy Department, as it was known that Mr. Metcalf always had been nterested in naval affairs and that the Pacific coast, which he represents in the cabinet, is deeply concerned in the navy. But now it is said that Mr. Metcalf is said issied with his present position, and will continue at his desk.

The latest gossip connects the name of John W. Yerkes of Kentucky with the navy than John W. Yerkes. He has been promiceremonies in statuary hall are held on the nent in republican politics for some time 29th of May instead of on Decoration day. Politicians would, it is said, regard Mr Yerkes' selection as an indication of the President's desire to cement the cordial relations between himself and the south which have been building up in the pas few months. Mr. Yerkes is regarded as the highest type of the southern republican, and his promotion to the cabinet would meet with approval, it is said, of the independents of the border states, who have been hanging in the wind, attracted on the one side by the tariff and financial policies of the republican party and held back on the other by the old bourbon prejudice against

anything that savors of republicanism.

When Secretary Shaw retires, Postmaster General Cortelyou is expected to be given the Treasury portfolio, if he has not accepted the presidency of the Equitable in the meantime. Mr. Cortelyou has a taste for finance, and his friends say he would like to take a turn at managing Uncle Sam's balance sheet. Such position would bring him into contact with the highest ousiness circles of the country as well as the most prominent political, and would serve to advance either political or business

ambitions. It is thought that First Assistant Post master General Hitchcock might be up into Mr. Cortelyou's place. Elmer Dover, secretary of the republican national committee, has been mentioned in connection with the vacancy thus created in the office eave the committee to take it.

BURNS' PETITION DENIED.

Hayes Will Continue to Receive K. of of L. Mail.

The United States Supreme Court today denied a petition to show cause why Hayes and others are not in contempt of court in the case of Burns and others, appellants. These two factions of the Knights of Labor are fighting for the right to have possession of the United States mail addressed to the Knights of Labor. The District Supreme Court enjoined Hayes from receiving the mail, but the Court of Appeals re-

Thereupon the postmaster here, treating the injunction of the District of Columbia Supreme Court as dissolved, delivered the mail to Hayes.
Burns carried the case to the United States Supreme Court, holding that Hayes was in contempt, but this petition was today denied, and Hayes will continue to

receive the mail. BRIEF PLACED ON FILE.

Col. May's Protest Against Gen. Har-

ries' Order of Dismissal.

Acting Secretary Oliver of the War De partment has received a report from Judge Advocate General Davis in regard to the brief filed by Mr. Theall as counsel for Col. Henry May, protesting against the action of Brigadier General Harries, commanding the militia of the District of Columbia, in summarily removing him from command of the 1st Regiment of the National Guard of the District. Colonel May contends that he was appointed by the President, just as was General Harries, and that the Presi-dent alone can revoke his commission, and moreover, that he cannot be dismissed except by court-martial proceedings. It is understood that Colonel May does not quesion General Harries' right to disband the ist Regiment for reorganization, but sim ply disputes his legal authority to practically revoke a commission issued by the President of the United States.

Acting Secretary Oliver said today that he would not act in the matter, but would leave it for Secretary Taft to decide. The Secretary is expected to arrive here this afternoon from Ohio. Neither General Oliver nor General Davis would discuss the matter for publication in its present stage, but the friends of General Harries are confident that the judge advocate general has ply disputes his legal authority to practi-

Spencer acceptant. The assemblage then sang "America," and Rev. Dr. Newman said the benediction. As taps was sounded by larger G. C. Dorsey the ladies of the circle walked by the statue, strewing flowers at lits base as they passed.

Proctor Butler, colored, two years old, fell from the second-story window at the home of his parents, 1925 L street northwere somewhat more brief. Rev. Dr. Couden offered prayer, after which Lincoln's Gettysburg address was read by Detective Webber of the Capitol force, and an eloquent tribute paid to the martyred president the dear type as Commander Bingham. To assemblage then sang "America," and Rev. Dr. Newman said the benediction. As taps was sounded by Boyler G. C. Dorsey the ladies of the circle walked by the statue, strewing flowers at lits base as they passed.

Proctor Butler, colored, two years old, fell from the second-story window at the home of his parents, 1925 L street northwest, about 5:30 o'clock yesterday after noon. His head was cut, and the physicians at the Emergency Hospital found that he was suffering from concussion of the boy.

Clarence Smith, colored, fourteen years old, who disappeared from his home, 1508 appropriations for supplies for the department to continue doing business at the same old stand.

Disappears From Home.

Clarence Smith, colored, fourteen years old, who disappeared from his home, 1508 appropriations for supplies for the described how business was conducted in his office and told of the several appropriations for supplies for the desting the continue doing business at the base was first assistant postmaster general April 19, thome of his parents, 1925 L street northwest, two weeks ago, has not yet been found. The police were asked that he was suffering from concussion of the boy.

Clarence Smith, colored, fourteen years old, who disappeared from his home, 1508 appropriations for supplies for the described how business at the bound of the several found that he was suffering from concussion of the boy.

Clarence From Home.

Clarence Smith.

THIRTEEN SHIPS LOST

EFFECTIVE ROJESTVENSKY'S FORCE CUT 60 PER CENT.

The Russian loss in ships was approximately only 33 per cent, but this showing assumes more significant proportions when it is understood that four of the eight battleships, five of the nine armored and protected cruisers, all three coast defense vessels, which are known in this country as monitors, and three of the thirteen destroyers are included in the list of Russian casualties. These thirty-three vessels composed Russia's real fighting force, and the loss among them was more than 45 per cent. Eliminating the destroyers, which are not classed as belonging to the line-of-battle formation, the percentage of loss to the effective fighting force is even greater, be-

ing an even 60 per cent. According to the accounts received here, the Russians lost nineteen vessels out of a total fleet of fifty-eight vessels. What has become of the remaining thirty-nine vessels has not been reported, but it is supposed that most of them escaped, either to make their way to Vladívostok, where they will be protected by Russian guns, or to neutral ports, where they will be obliged to dismantle and remain out of action for the remainder of the war.

The vessels not included in the list of casualties number, according to the latest information as to the composition of Rojestvensky's fleet, 4 battleships, 4 cruisers, 10 destroyers and 22 of the 25 other vessels, which embraced 6 auxiliary cruisers, 5 vessels of the volunteer fleet, 10 transports, 1 tank vessel, 1 repair vessel and 2 hospital

All that is left in the way of fighting ma-terial of the once-splendid Russian fleet is composed of eighteen vessels, incluring the ten destroyers which presumably escaped on account of their high speed.

It is supposed here that most of the auxiliary vessels of the Russian fleet did not attempt to force the passage of the Tsushima Straits with the fighting ships but remained at Saddle Islands, sixty miles southeast of Shanghai. If this turns out to be the fact, these vessels will prob-ably take refuge in Chinese ports and be interned until peace has been made. The fate of Admiral Rojestvensky is unknown here. The only piece of news which relates to him was contained in the mes-sage from the American naval attache at Tokyo. He reported that the admiral's flagship was "seriously damaged," but did not say whether she had been captured.

NOT TO FIGHT WEAVER. Mayor's Appointments Will Not Be

Opposed.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.-Israel W. Durham, "organization" leader, late this afternoon issued the following statement: "I have advised my friends not to oppose the confirmation of Col. Sheldon Potter as director of public safety or A. Lincoln Acker as director of public works if their names are presented to select council. This move foreshadows the withdrawal of the opposition of Durham and associates

THE ORDER DISSOLVED.

to the mayor for the present at least.

Justice Anderson's Action in Knights of Labor Controversy.

Justice Anderson today dissolved the temporary restraining order recently issued by him against the Hayes faction of the Knights of Labor, preventing them from collecting the mail addressed to the order. The petition for injunction applied for by the Burns faction asked that Haves and his companions should also be enjoined from holding themselves out as officers of portfolio. No more popular man has fig-ured in public life in Washington for years ey in the name of the order or of disposing ey in the name of the order or of disposing of any of its property.

RETURN FROM OUTING.

Sons of American Revolution Visit

Yorktown and Jamestown. The Washington members of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution to the number of 220 returned yesterday from their annual outing, and report one of the best "times" in the history of that historic organization. They left Washington last Friday evening on the steamer Norfolk of the Norfolk and Washington line and made their first stop at Yorktown, which place was reached early Saturday morning. From there the party, which included many ladies, went to Old Point, where a member of the board of managers of the Jamestown exposition was met with.

The immediate result of this meeting is that a movemnt is under way for the Sons of the American Revolution to erect a handsome building at the Jamestown exposition, to be held in 1907. The party reached Jamestown about 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon and remained one hour, just to see the sights. The membrs were entertained at Jamestown by the Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities.

The journey was resumed, and Old Point was reached Saturday evening just in time for dinner, at which the members of the S. A. R. were the guests of the board of managers of the Jamestown exposition. Mr. C. Bradley Johnson, president of the board, presided at the long table, which was set in the banquet room of the Hotel Chamberlin. Speeches were made by William Ham-ilton Bailey, president of the local society, S. A. R.; Judge Goode of Virginia and Mr. Wool of the exposition management. John Paul Earnest, for the society, stated that an effort would be made immediately to inferest all the societies of the S. A. R. in the proposed building at Jamestown, and he believed the proposition would meet

with hearty response in all parts of the country.

Mr. Wool explained that the Jamestown exposition will be different from all other expositions held recently, because of the fact that it will not be commercial, but purely historical. And being h'storical, he argued that a building of the Sons of the American Revolution would be most appro-

priate and most welcome.

The party returned to Washington at 10:30 a.m. Sunday. The trip was planned and carried to a successful conclusion by a committee, of which Mr. John Speed Smith was chairman.

LULL IN PHILADELPHIA

Indications That Fight Against Weaver Has Not Stopped.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.-There is lull in the political situation in this city today following the excitement of last week. There is every indication, however, that the announcement of the withdrawal of the United Gas Improvement Company's negotiations for an extension of its lease of the city gas works does not end the fight between Mayor Weaver and the republican "organization" which placed him in office. The first outward indication of a continuation of the contest was a "line-up" this morning of the ward leaders. In response to invitations from Insular Commissioner Durham, the leader of the "organization" and head of the faction opposed to the mayor, practically all of the forty-two ward leaders called at his headquarters and gave assurance of their fealty. Friends of Mr. Durham claim that, with the exception of one or possibly two men, all of the ward leaders were at the meeting, which, of

Expected Rush of Taxpayers. The "come early and avoid the rush" sign has been put up in front of the office of Assessor Darneille. On June 1 all taxes must be paid, or penalties will be attached, fident that the judge advocate general has reported that General Harries was fully and consequently for the next two days, exclusive of tomorrow, the assessor's office will be busy. All day today there has been a long line of persons, with bills in their hands, awaiting their opportunity to "pay up," and thus enable the District government to continue doing business at the same old stand. within his legal rights in the course he rursued in disbanding the 1st Regiment and discharging Colonel May.

TRIAL OF CRAWFORD

Witnesses Examined Before the Court Today.

MR. WYNNE ON STAND

BRIEF COLLOQUY BETWEEN OF-POSING ATTORNEYS.

Small Attendance of Spectators Samples of Satchels Not Admitted as Evidence.

The trial of William G. Crawford, acused of conspiring with August W. Machen and George E. Lorenz to defraud the United States in connection with a contract for supplying the Post Office Department with letter carriers' satchels and straps, which was adjourned last Thursday afternoon, was resumed today in Criminal Court No 1. As tomorrow will be a legal holiday, the hearing will go over at the close of the session of the court this afternoon until next Wednesday morning. The prosecution expects to conclude the introduction of its evidence in chief the following day.

With the passage of hours the proceed ings grow more tedious and uninteresting from the standpoint of the average member of the small audience that faithfully attends he sessions of the court from day to day There was merely a corporal's gaurd pres ent this morning. The prosecution con-tinued to produce checks, drafts, deposit slips and the like, and read the same to the jury, counsel for the defense throughout most of the precedure sighing wearly and murmuring pointedly about "the needless consumption of time."

The Witnesses Today.

Three of the witnesses who testified this morning at the call of the prosecution-Benson D. Carr and Henry Halstead, both of Toledo, Ohio, the home of George E. Lorenz, and Henry Humphrey of Cleveland, Ohio-were well remembered because of their appearance on the same witness stand during the Machen-Lorenz-Groff case. They testified today along similar lines, what they had to say bearing on banking transactions by Mr. and Mrs. Lorenz with financial institutions in Toledo and Cleveland, Ohio, Crawford being more or less connected with the same As well the defense. nected with the same. As usual, the defense was prepared to admit the accuracy of nearly everything the prosecution made a move to establish by proof.

Mr. Carr told of the institution of which

he is president issuing a draft on New York, at the request of Lorenz, which was made payable to "bearer."
"Is this the draft the money for which was paid to Crawford in New York, as shown here the other day?" Maj. Conrad, special counsel for the government, in-

ulred.
"Maj. Conrad knows very well that it is the same draft," Attorney Worthington re plied, shortly.

"I do not know so," Maj. Conraad then said with spirit. "I am asking if it is so."

"It is," Attorney Worthington answered. It was further shown that Crawford made out the bills to the Post Office Department for satchels furnished by his company, and that he was the individual who received the warrants in payment for the same. plied, shortly.

warrants in payment for the same.

The court declined to permit the introluction in evidence of samples of letter carriers' satchels and straps. Consul General Wynne was placed on the witness stand this afternoon. Mr. Lorenz's brother was in the court

room, as is his custom, and he followed the proceedings apparently with interest.

Bank President a Witness. When the hearing was resumed this morning Mr. Benson D. Carr, president of a bank in Toledo, Ohio, was called by the prosecution as a witness. He testified regarding the procuring of a number of drafts at his bank by George E. Lorenz. The latter asked that one of the drafts, on New York, be made payable to "bearer."
The witness objected to the draft being written in that way, but Mr. Lorenz in the order of "bearer." This draft is the one admitted last week by the defense to have been cashed in New York by Mr.

Crawford. Henry Halstead, a clerk in the employ of the Home Savings Bank, Toledo, Ohlo, the next witness, explained that Martha J. Lorenz had an account at his instituti against which both Mrs. Lorenz and her husband, George E. Lorenz, checked. witness identified a transcript of Mrs.

Lorenz's bank account. At this point Attorney Worthington en-tered an objection. Counsel explained that the prosecution evidently wanted to show that when Lorenz received a remittance from the Postal Device and Lock Company he shifted his accounts in various banks in connection with paying over some of the money to Machen. The defense urged that it was immaterial to the present trial to prove what Lorenz did with money paid him in discharge of an honest obligation. The objection was overruled and a great deal of time was then devoted to identifying and reading to the jury checks from the Postal Device and Lock Company to

Lorenz, deposit slips, drafts and the like Bank Account Verified.

Henry Humphrey, who is connected with the Society for Savings, Cleveland, Ohio, followed Mr. Holstead on the witness stand. He stated that in 1902 and 1903 Martha J. Lorenz had an account with the Society for Savings and that a number of drafts on New York were issued at her instance. The prosecution then called Edwin A. Neiss, in charge of free delivery supplies, Post Office Department. His predecessor witness testified that it is his duty, among other things, to prepare orders to con tractors for the shipment of free delivery supplies. The defense admitted it to be true, when the prosecution began to show furnished the department by the Postal Device and Lock Company were made out by Crawford, and that the latter had re ceived the warrants in payment for the

satchels. The prosecution offered in evidence sam-ples of letter carriers' satchels and straps. The defense objected, in the interest of economy of time. The objection was sustained, it being remarked that the validity of the contract between the Post Office Department and the Postal Device and Lock Company for the supplying of the satchels

was not in controversy.
"Take the witness," Assistant United States Attorney Keigwin remarked to the defense.

interjected, with a smile.
"We don't care to take the witness and the witness can take the bags," Attorney Worthington said, ending the colloquy.

It being the desire of counsel for the government and for the defense to confer regarding certain documents in order to reach an argeement, if possible, regarding the admissibility of the same in evidence.

recess was taken at noon for one hour. Afternoon Session.

At the opening of the afternoon session of the court Emanuel Speich, auditor for accounts, rural free delivery, was sworn as witness. He was asked regarding contracts for supplying letter carriers' satchels from the year 1894 to 1898, which contracts the prosecution intended to offer in evidence. The defense objected on the ground that the contracts for 1894-1898 could have no bearing on the contract of 1902, in which

Crawford was interested.

Robert J. Wynne, consul general of the United States at London, England, and formerly Postmaster General, who journeyed to this city from London for the purpose of testifying for the government in the Cre ford trial, was then called as a witness.

"Cross-examine the bags," Maj. Conrad